Your comment on Where Are the Missing Baryons? has been approved and is now live at
http://comments.sciencemag.org/content/10.1126/science.336.6085.1093,

Osborne Reynolds' (OR) "Sub-Mechanics of the Universe" (SMU) and his "On an Inversion of Ideas as to the Structure of the Universe" provides an answer to at least one of the 8 mysteries of Astronomy: "Where are the Missing Baryons?"

OR postulates that space consists of uniform close packed spheres, "primordia", henceforth, (grains), on the order of 10 exp -18 cm in diameter. These grains are normally interlocked but vibrating against each other at a mean distance on the order of 10 exp -28 cm. Gravitating matter consists of regions in which these grains are missing, i.e., holes in space. Baryons are therefore tiny black holes on the order of 10 exp -13 cm in diameter. It would seem, then that a cosmic sized black hole is a collection of sub microscopic black holes, or baryons. Thus as the universe has aged and gravity has inexorably formed black holes the baryons have been incorporated in them and are no longer seen. I have written 3 articles on
OR's theory that can be found on academia.edu or elsewhere on the web. In these articles I use OR's theory to explain relativistic phenomena: contraction of length, expansion of time, increase in mass as V approaches C and quantum phenomena.

Bruce Lamar Rosenberg